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From the National School Miscelan

CHRISTMAS EVE.—A TALE.

"There now, I am sure it does look pretty," cried little Robert Grant, as he finished putting the green leaves of ivy and holly into the window of the neat cottage in which he dwelt. "What a happy day to-morrow will be! Ifwish it was come. Of all the days in the year I like christmas best. Don't you grandfather?" The person whom he addressed sat in the chimney corner, his large Bible spread open on his knees. At his feet was a fine boy about five years old, who was intently watching the fire, and with his grandfather's stick, occasionally thrusting fresh bits of fuel under the saucepan in which was his father's supper. "I do indeed, like Christmas day," replied the old man, "I, and every one have good reason to do so." "Why so," asked Tom. "Come and sit down down by me, Bob, and tell me why you like Christmas day." Robert did as his brother desired him. "Because," said he "every body looks so happy, and the bells ring so sweetly, and the church looks so pretty with all the evergreens about it, and we have such a comfortable dinner." "And why do you like it, grandfather?" inquired Tom. "Because," returned his grandfather, "it is the day on which our blessed Saviour was born; the day on which the Son of God came into the world to save wretched sinners from the misery and punishment that were their due, and to reconcile them to his heavenly Father. Oh, it is indeed a day to make our hearts rejoice!" "Did not the angels sing with joy when Christ was born?" said Robert. "Yes," answered the old man, "one of the blessed spirits brought the glad tidings to the shepherds, and a whole company of them joined in a hymn of praise to God, and good will towards men. What therefore made the angels glad should surely inspire us, for whose salvation Christ came, with the utmost gratitude and delight." "Oh, do, grandfather, read all about it," cried Tom. "I will promise to sit very, very still." The old man put on his spectacles, which Robert had just wiped, and taking the gospel of St. Luke, read aloud the interesting account contained in the first and second chapters.

Thus engaged, time glided insensibly away with the children, but not so with their mother. She had again and again mended the fire, swept up the hearth, and arranged the supper table; and now having undressed her baby, she held him in her arms endeavoring to lull him to sleep. She had at first listened attentively to what was passing between the children and her father, but her fears began to rise at her husband's delay, and anxiety for him absorbed every other feeling. She went repeatedly to the door, looked and listened, but no sound, except the heavy dashing of waves against the cliff, and the hollow moans of the wind, met her ear. She viewed, with increased the apprehension, appearance of the sky. Clouds seemed rising, the moon in vain struggled to break forth, and an unusual weight filled the air. At length occasional flashes of lighting darted athwart the gloom, and the sea heaved its bosom as if to meet the dark mass that was suspended over it. "Surely," said she, as she turned, still more alarmed, from the door, "surely it threatens to be a bad night. Oh that Thomas was come home! What can have kept him out so long? He must have seen the storm coming on." The old man rose as she spoke, followed by the boys, walked out to make his own observation. "It will be a dreadful night, indeed," said he, "I fear. Pray God direct the mariner." Fanny's heart sunk within her. "Oh, there is father's boat," cried Robert in a transport of joy, "I am sure it is—mother mother don't cry. I will run to the cliff and see if I am not right." Without waiting for a reply he ran away, and in course of a few minutes returned with his father. Forgetful of her late fears, or only remembering them to give her present happiness a higher relish, Fanny placed the supper on the table, which was now surrounded with a group of smiling faces. Unable, however, herself to eat, she inquired what detained her husband so long.

"We have had but a bad catch to day" said Thomas, "and staid out longer than we meant to do in the hope of making up at last for our bad luck; and when we wished to return, the wind shifted, and the darkness came on so thickly and suddenly, it was with great difficulty that we could make the shore at all. "Heaven be praised!" said the old man, "that you have got home safely." "And so say I, father," cried Thomas; "I began to think it was very likely you would have a sad Christmas day of it." "Did you think of your poor little Tom," asked the child, putting his arm around his father's neck. "Did I think of you?" replied the fisherman, "yes," and he kissed him as he spoke, "I thought of you all." He looked round on them with unutterable affection, and with the sleve of his coat dashed away the tear that filled his eyes. "Why, father," cried Tom in a tone of surprise, "you are crying; I thought only little boys like me ever cried." "Tom," returned his father, "men can cry too, when there is occasion, and then they need not be ashamed of their tears—but come let us talk of something else." They then drew close round the fire, and the children were beginning to amuse their father with an account of what they had been doing during his absence, when the report of a gun at a distance was heard. Thomas started, "Hark!" said he. Every voice was hushed, but nothing except the roaring of the tempest, which now raged furiously, was heard. "It is nothing," cried Fanny, speaking as she wished, rather than as she believed; for she knew well what she had to expect from the benevolence of her husband's disposition if any one were in distress. She had, however, scarcely uttered the words before firing was repeated, and as Thomas sprang towards the door, several men approached it exclaiming, that a large vessel off the head had made signals of distress, and that they were going to her assistance. "I will be with you in an instant," exclaimed, he, returning for his hat.—"Oh! Thomas," cried Fanny, endeavoring to detain him, you surely will not go out in such a night as this? Think, think of me, think of the babes." "I do, I do," he hastily replied, "but I must not, I cannot refuse to go, I should be unworthy of you all if I did. The children joined their mother, and clung round his knees. "Speak, speak to them, father," said Thomas beseechingly. The old man was himself scarcely less distressed; and every limb shook with agtiation.—"Fanny," said he, with a faltering voice, which however gathered strength as he spoke, "let go your hold, it is his duty to go. He who has commanded him to assist his fellow creatures, can protect him through danger, and restore him to you in safety; yes, and he will. Go then my son, and he that is mightier than the waves be with you." Thomas waited not another instant, and Fanny, awed by her father's words, sunk into a chair in silence. "We must ask," said the old man, "if we would receive; our prayers are just due of those we love; and never can we express affection better, than when it rises in petitions to the throne of grace for the welfare, spiritually or bodily, of those we value. Let us kneel down and implore God's protection on your husband, and on those who are gone with him." Reverently they assembled round him, and never did more fervant prayers ascend than those which were offered by the inhabitants of the cottage.

Three hours passed in a state of the utmost anxiety. The children, overpowered with fatigue, soon sunk to sleep. Old Grant endeavored to read, but in vain; and Fanny wandered backwards and forwards to the cliff in the vain hope of seeing her husband return. Almost in despair she at length seated herself by the baby's cradle, and covering her face with her apron wept bitterly.

The sound of approaching footsteps, however, roused her, but unable to stir, she sat listening with almost breathless anxiety. "He is safe!" exclaimed the old man, and raising his clasped hands to heaven, while tears of joy ran down his aged cheeks, he silently returned thanks to that God who had heard his supplications. "Get the bed ready," said Thomas to Fanny, "that we may put this stranger in it, and try if we can restore him." His companions now brought in the apparently lifeless body of a youth. Proper remedies were instanily applied, and happily with success. In the morning he awoke perfectly sensible, and though very much exhausted, all symptoms of danger had disappeared. But who shall describe the joy of his father, who, seated by his bed side, had watched the moment of his son's awakening. The vessel, which was a homeward bound West India ship, had been totally wrecked, and but for the activity and courage of Thomas and his companions, all on board would have perished; at the imminent hazard of his life he had rescued the young man from a watery grave. "You have saved my life," cried the delighted father, "in saving that of my son, and no recompense can be sufficient to express my gratitude. I know not what to offer you, but here is my purse; take it, and if it is not enough I will double it." So saying, he held it to Thomas, who, drawing back, said, while a deep color spread itself over his cheek, "I am obliged to you, sir, for your kindness, but I must refuse accepting it. I cannot expose my life for money. I have preserved your son, and I bless God for enabling me to do so. The thought that I have been of use to a fellow creature, and done my duty, is reward enough for me." The merchant was for a moment too much surprised to reply. "Excellent man," said he, at length, "I will not again hurt you by offering what is not worthy of you. But you have laid me under an obligation, of which I must in some way or other relieve myself. Tell me, then, is there any thing that I can do for you?" "Nothing, sir," respectfully returned Thomas, "with health, honest, though hard employment, the best of fathers, of wives and children, what can I desire that wealth and interest can procure? Some of my companions, however, are not so well off, they will be glad of your bounty; give, therefore, to them, if you please, instead of to me, and I shall be doubly rewarded." Thomas looked towards his father for his approbation. "You have done right, very right," said the latter, in a tone of honest exultation. "I am a happy old man," continued he, turning to the merchant, "the life of a son is dear, but the virtue of one is still dearer."—"Father," said Tom, who though unable fully to comprehend the nobleness of his parent's conduct, felt in his heart there was something much to admire in it, "I wish I was big enough to save a man." "And I, too," said Robert, "oh, I am so happy! I said I liked Christmas day better than any other day in the year, and so I always shall. Yes, let me live as long as I may, I shall never forget Christmas eve." "Let it be the mercy then that you remember," said his grandfather, "not the distress which marked it, and let gratitude dwell in your hearts for ever."

Report of Maj. Gwynn
ON THE DRAINING OF THE SWAMP LANDS.

To the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report to you the result of the operations since the drainage of the swamp lands was committed to my charge.

The feasibility of the undertaking has been so fully and clearly established, by former statements to the board, (particularly by the report of Mr. Shaw,) as to render any comment from me unnecessary on the present occasion. I shall therefore proceed to the subject immediately before me.

The only tract of land, owned by the state north of Pamlico Sound, sufficiently elevated to afford a fall for its drainage, is situated on the *high grounds* which divide the waters that flow into the Albemarle from those that run into Pamlico Sound, lying between the angles formed by the meeting of the boundary lines of Washington, Hyde and Tyrell counties, near lake Pungo, which it embraces: it extends to the west shore of Alligator lake and five miles to the south of lake Pungo; on the north it includes a portion of lake Phelps, and contains, exclusive of the area of the lakes, 64,500 acres. A reference to the map herewith submitted, will give a more perfect idea of its location, and exhibit, both in plan and profile, the main and lateral canals by which it is proposed to drain it. This tract is a portion of a swamp containing about a hundred thousand acres, an idea of the formation of which may be had by conceiving it to form, what in reality it does, a large basin, filled with decomposed, putrescent vegetable matter, saturated with water, confined and prevented from running off by an impervious subsoil and an embankment, or elevated strata of clay and sand extending nearly all around it, not sufficiently dry for tillage at the extremities and higher parts at any season of the year. When oversaturated, as is the case in the winter and spring and sometimes in the summer, the surplus water flows into Alligator and Pungo Lakes, and into Lake Phelps from the south—towards Alligator the descent of the surface from the south is three feet and a half from the verge of the swamp or basin. The redundant water, after filling the lakes to overflowing, is discharged into Alligator, Pungo and Scuppernong Rivers over the surface and by purcilation. In dry weather, the loose, spungy soil of the surrounding swamps draws the waters again from the lakes; and so great is this attraction upwards as well as horizontal, that the very surface of the swamps is kept wet during the greatest drouth and hottest summer sun—thus through the medium of this filaceous soil, the lakes and swamps reciprocally supply each other with water as there may be a preponderance in either; or, to render the description still more plain, this swamp (and so nearly all of the swamps in the state) may come under the denomination of *Londlocked Bogs* or *Morasses*, such as "are neither produced by water rising in themselves, nor by that of springs in the adjoining banks, but become wet by an accumulation of rain water stagnating on an impervious sub soil through which it can have no descent, and being surrounded by higher ground through which there is no vent or natural discharge for the water.

The plan of drainage is, therefore, obvious, and consists in cutting through the *high grounds* or elevated strata that surround the swamps and pen up the lake waters; drains, of sufficient capacity to draw off the surplus rain water which in this great basin, or laboratory of nature, has contributed, and, indeed, from its agency, in a state of stagnation, in nourishing, we may say generating those aqueous plants and trees from the decomposition of which the earthy matter of the swamps is entirely composed, may be said to be the cause of their formation. In accordance therefore with this plan two canals, denominated *main drains*, have been laid out, one leading from Pungo lake to Pungo river, the other leading from Alligator lake to Rutman's creek, a tributary to Pungo river. The former, which we will call Pungo canal, is six miles seven hundred and seventy-four yards in length, with an average width, at bottom, of twenty-two feet, an average depth of six feet, and a fall in the bottom of twelve and a fourth feet. The latter, the Alligator canal, is five miles fourteen hundred and fifty six yards long, an average width, at bottom, of thirty feet, an average depth of seven feet, and a total fall of ten feet. These canals will reduce the waters of each lake four feet, and are of sufficient capacity and fall to draw off all the water that may be thrown into them by the lateral canals traced on the map as necessary for the farther facility of draining; the immediate effects of these canals will be to render a belt of land adjacent to them, as well as the land around the lakes, susceptible of thorough drainage and cultivation.

At the time I took charge of the work, in April, 1839, the season for hiring hands by the year had passed, and the competition for labourers, by the month, from the Wilmington and Raleigh and the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Roads then in rapid progress, rendered it impossible to procure a sufficiet force to prosecute the work with the energy that was desired. The two main canals were, nevertheless, put under contract and commenced; but owing to these causes, not much progress was made during the past year. At Christmas, the season for procuring laborers, the contractors were enabled to obtain a large force, and the work has since progressed steadily and rapidly, uninterrupted even by sickness of any kind. Nearly one half of the Alligator canal has been completed. The tributaries have been commenced, and on the 20th of October the water of Pungo lake was let into Pungo canal. All the effects which were anticipated of drainage on its borders and reduction of the lake water, have been realized: enough has already been accomplished to inspire confidence and to remove all doubts and apprehensions (if any exist) as to the success of the work. There are now ready for sale 8000 acres of land, bordering on Pungo lake, on the west and north west. This tract is covered with a heavy growth of cypress and maple, and has been pronounced, by competent judges, unequalled by any lands in the state; and such also is my opinion, after having contrasted it with the rich lands of Pasquotank and Perquimons, and with those of lake Phelps and Mattamuskeet. In addition to this, there are 7000 acres of Prairie land (the growth formerly cypress now cane and bamboos, bordering on the canal, and on the northeast side of the lake, that may also be offered for sale. In confirmation of the productiveness of these lands, of which no one acquainted with them entertains a doubt, I would observe that similar lands in the neighborhood, but of inferior quality, subjected to the most ruinous system of cultivation for more than sixty years in succession, are still productive, yielding when the seasons are favorable to the imperfect plan of drainage, (which with but few exceptions prevails every where) from six to eight barrels of corn per acre.

I would respectfully recommend some immediate action towards bringing these lands into market:—the first step, that of laying them off into sections, is one of much labour, and can be most easily performed at this season.

During the ensuing year, Alligator Canal will be completed, and also some of the tributary canals, and before the expiration of two years, we expect to complete the entire system of drainage in reference to this extensive tract of land. My estimate for the accomplishment of this object will consume the whole amount ($200,000,) appropriated for this purpose, and unless some further appropriation is made, the only fund applicable to an extended system of drainage will be the proceeds of the sales of the lands—which, if for cash, would be ample (together with the amount of sales accruing from time to time on account of other lands prepared for market) to drain all the swamp lands which the state owns. This will more readily appear from the following estimate, based upon prices considerably lower than those affixed to the lands by some of the most competent and experienced judges who have examined them. Under this view, preferable to exciting expectations that would not be fully realized, I will assume the low price of $6 per acre, and the number of acres which the present appropriation of $200,000 will drain to be 60,000, and even at this low estimate, we have a sum exceeding the cost of drainage by $160,000. Applying this ratio between the cost of draining and the income arising therefrom to the million of acres owned by the state, the sum although enormous would fall short of the realization.

This result, so beneficial and cheering, in itself, calculated to inspire confidence and recommend a steady and vigorous prosecution of the work to the end, is only one among the many beneficial effects which will grow out of its completion. Some of the effects to which I allude, and confidently calculate upon, have been caused by precisely similar operations in Great Britain, and are so applicable, although referring to land in a partial state of tillage, that I beg, in lieu of my own words, to substitute those of the Engineer appointed by the British Parliament to report upon the mosses and marshes of that country. He says the climate is rendered more healthy and genial to both animal and vegetable life, by the removal of stagnant water, and the prevention of those noxious exhalations arising from large tracts of moss and marshy ground, where the herbage gives but little nourishment and only promotes disease. Since the introduction of drainage into this country, the health of the inhabitants has been greatly improved; agues and other distempers being now comparatively unknown, that were formerly so frequent, occasioned by the humidity of the soil, and consequent impurity of the atmosphere, producing that miasma which so often proves fatal. The produce of the harvest, formerly precarious on such land, becomes, by drainage, ample and productive in quantity, and the quality of the grain is improved also. If land that is in tillage remains wet, every manure that is applied to it loses its effect to a certain extent, and fails to produce that abundant crop which a less quantity would yield, if such land were laid dry.

In wet land, seasons of tillage are lost, the labour is greater and the return less. The produce is always scanty and inferior in quality; but when land is properly drained, every exertion of good husbandry is attended with success, and the farmer thrives where his predecessor was ruined. By drainage alone, it is wonderful to see the verdure that soon takes place; a bog of the worst kind after being thoroughly laid dry (without any other melioration whatever) will spontaneously produce so many new and fine grasses, the seeds and roots of which hitherto laid dormant, owing to the supurfluous moisture, but now spring forth and afterwards continues to flourish and increase. The rushes that formerly occupied the whole surface, soon decline, and better grasses rise in abundance.

In addition to these many beneficial effects, the advantage of draining the swamp lands that lay scattered over the whole of the eastern portion of the state, from the Roanoke River to the Wackamaw, and from the Falls of the river to the seaboard, are of great importance in other respects.

No scheme has been or can be devised, that will so effectually stay the tide of emigration which flows like a mighty torrent from this portion of the state. The poor man who gains a scanty subsistence by the "roundshave and broadaxe," who hovers around the home of his nativity, until he exhausts the last pine tree, and is finally driven off pennyless to the far west to seek a home among strangers, will here find an asylum; all his dreams of wealth and plenty can be realized in his own beloved state. A few acres of the land which from his childhood he has looked upon as a wilderness, a fit abode only for ferocious wild beasts and disgusting reptiles, now invite his labour and will reward his industry.

The health and the morals of the people will be improved, the coffers of the state filled, the community will be benefited by a greater supply of useful commodities—in short, the benefits that will result from a general and complete system of drainage, to the agricultural and general improvement of the state, are so many that the few instances (if any there be) in which they are neither seen nor acknowledged, can only proceed from prejudice.

I herewith present a map of the state lands in Carteret county, which exceed in quantity and are equal in quality to the tract we are operating upon, and can be drained at a less price than perhaps any other lands of the same extent in the state.

The tract lying between Core Sound and Neuse River at their junction contains 65,000 acres; its elevation is 12 feet above Long and Nelson Bays, and other small streams, into which it can be readily drained. This tract is mostly an open prairie; the soil a deep vegetable mould. There are two other tracts which were surveyed; one containing 12,000 acres, situated in the Newport Pocoson, between Newport River and the Clubfoot and Harlow Canal. The other, 16,000 acres in extent, lays north of Lake Ellis, at the head waters of Hunter's Creek and Newport River. Both of these tracts are also of superior quality, and are susceptible of being drained at an expense that would amply repay the state.

But the improvement that offers more immediate benefits and direct returns than any other, is the drainage of Lake Mattamuskeet; and if the state's title to the flats can be established, it should, in my opinion, after the completion of the work in which we are engaged, be the first to command the attention of the Board.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your ob't. serv't.

WALTER GWYNN,
Civil Engineer.

Raleigh, 16th Nov. 1840.

Silk.—We had the pleasure, a few days since of seeing several pounds of most beautiful sewing silk made by Mrs. Spann, of Sumter District, the past season. She informed us that she made 25lb. of the same quality, besides floss, pierced cocoons, &c. It was well reeled and well twisted, which was done by a negro woman from the cotton field, without instruction except what Mrs. Spann herself gave her from book and periodicals, such as are accessible to all. Some of the silk was reeled on the Piedmontese reel, some on Brook's reel, some on the common clock reel. In the above parcel was about half a pound of even and excellent sewing silk, reeled from pierced cocoons. Mrs. Spann also shewed us a number of cocoons, which for firmness, size and fineness, are seldom equalled. With a spirit and enterprize which ought to stir up gentlemen planters in South Carolina, she is making arrangements to extend her operations the next season. The experience of the past season satisfies her not only that the business is simple, but that it will also prove lucrative. Of such daughters South Carolina has cause to be proud.

Tomatoes.—A celebrated writer observes, that "the common tomato, made into a gravy, by stewing over the fire, and used as a sauce for meat has been known to quicken the action of the liver and bowels, better than any medicine he ever made use of." He states futher that "When afflicted with an action of the bowels, head-ache, a bad taste of the mouth, straitness of the chest, and a dull and painful heaviness of the region of the liver, the whole of the symtoms are removed by Tomato sauce, and the mind, in the course of a few hours, is put in perfect tune."

To make them into catsup, one pint of fine salt to one peck of Tomatoes; bruise them and let them stand two days; then strain them dry, and boil the juice until the scum stops rising, with two ounces of black pepper, the same quantity of pimento or alspice, one ounce of ginger, one of clove, and a half an ounce of mace.

ANECDOTE OF MR. ADDISON.

It is related of Mr. Addison, who, though an elegant writer, was too diffident of himself ever to shine as a public speaker, that at the time of debating the Union act in the House of Commons, he rose up, and addressing himself to the speaker, said, "Mr. speaker, I conceive,"—but *could go no farther; then rising again*, he said, "Mr. speaker, I conceive."—still unable to proceed, he sat down again. A third time he arose, and was still unable to say any thing more than—"Mr. speaker, I conceive;"—when a certain young member, who was possessed of more effrontery and volubility, arose, and said, "Mr. speaker, I am sorry to find that the Honorable Gentleman over the way has conceived three times, and brought forth nothing."

"*Getting a drive out of the Bull.*"—Every body has heard this phrase, but we never knew it so literally illustrated as it recently has been not a thousand miles from Albion, Orleans co. A Whig in that vicinity had an ugly, unmanageable bull, which he sold to a Locofoco neighbor for his note of $30, payable when Gen. Harrison was elected President—the purchaser to drive the bull home. The Loco after a few days' ownership, finding the brute a troublesome piece of property, drove him to a Whig neighbor's and then sold him for a note of $30, payable when *Van Buren* was re-elected President. The upshot of the matter is that our Locofoco friend is under obligations to pay $30 without any thing to show for it except two drives out of the bull.

Buffalo Adv.

White Lead was formerly manufactured at Pittsburgh sufficient to supply the whole country. Now, says the Troy Mail, immense quantities are made in the city of New York. Near Hudson, a new establishment has been put into operation, by which the most beutiful white lead is manufactured by machinery. The principal feature in the improved process of manufacturing, consists in oxydizing the lead in iron cylinder, the remaining process by aid of steam. From pig lead, the pure white article is produced in a finished state in less than forty eight hours; its beauty is unequalled, as well as the cost being reduced.

Cincinnati Spirit of the Times.

The New York Signal remarks, that General Harrison will come into power with both branches of Congress in his favour, a popular majority of the vote of probably 200,000, and the legislatures of nineteen perhaps of twenty-one, of the States in his favour.

JUDGE GASTON.

Some time previous to the recent election of Senators to Congress by the General Assembly, a letter was addressed to the Hon. William Gaston, by John Gray Bynum, esq. conveying the request of a portion of the members that he would consent to have his name put in nomination for the appointment to the United States Senate for the vacant term of six years. The following is his reply:

Newbern October 31st, 1840.

Dear Sir: I had the pleasure to receive on Tuesday last your friendly and very affectionate letter of the 21st inst. It is impossible that I should not feel, and that deeply, the earnest tone in which you urge upon me the request that I should permit myself to be put in nomination for the appointment of a Senator in Congress. As a manifestation of your attachment, and of the esteem and confidence of the great body of the Whigs of North Carolina, in whose behalf you write, I beg both you and them to be assured that I prize it highly. I confess too that, although my mind was fully made up before I received your letter, and although I had previously made known this determination to other friends who had addressed me on the subject, I feel embarrassment and pain in being obliged to say to you, that I must decline a compliance with your wishes. I am apprehensive lest my conduct should appear morose and uncourteous—lest I should subject myself to the imputation of insensibility to kindness or indifference to the public welfare. Suffer me to say, that either of these conclusions would be unjust. With all my exertions to tame down feeling to the standard of reason, I find my heart yet throbbing at any indication of the favorable opinion of my fellow-citizens, and that heart will have wholly ceased to beat before I cease to take a warm interest in the happiness of this glorious Union, and especially of our part of it—the good Old North State.

After so long a retirement from the turmoils of political life, to re-enter upon them at my years would probably be to sacrifice my happiness, and as I apprehend without obtaining the only equivalent that can be offered for such a sacrifice, the consciousness of fulfilling duty. The situation which I now hold from the kindness of my fellow-citizens has become perfectly agreeable to me. I find that it suits my health, keeps my intellectual powers in action without overburdening them, and gives me leisure and relish for the domestic enjoyments and my agricultural pursuits. It is a kind of intermediate estate between the bustle of temporal and the calm of eternal existence, so congenial to the contemplative character of age. It obtains for me what the wise soldier of Charles the 5th when he resigned his commission declared necessary, "*Aliquid temporis interesse debet vitam mortem que.*" Besides I believe that the faithful performance of the duties of my present office, is as important to the public welfare as any services which it would be in my power to render in the political station to which you invite me. To give a wholesome exposition of the laws, to settle the fluctuations and reconcile the seemingly conflicting analogies of judicial decisions, to administer justice in the last resort with a steady hand and an upright purpose, appear to me among the highest of civil functions. And so long as God spares me health and understanding to perform these faithfully, how can I better serve my country?

Now, my good friend, have the kindness not only to allow the just weight due to these considerations, but to lay them before others (whose personal partiality may not like yours be so strong as to acquiesce readily in a conclusion adverse to their wishes) in such terms as may secure for them a fair hearing. And particularly I beg of you to say to your fellow-members of the West, whom you represent as peculiarly anxious to give me this proof of the regard in which I am there held, that no office which it is in the power of the state to confer can call forth my grateful acknowledgements more fully or more warmly than the *assurance* they have thus rendered, and in which I wholly confide, that "their people esteem and love me,"

WILL. GASTON.

John Gray Bynum esq.

THE POST-OFFICE.

That there is a general deficiency in the public revenue, to a large amount, which it will be among the first duties of the present or the next Congress to provide for, not only for the time being, but for time to come, we presume is universally understood. If nothing be done by way of providing for the extinction of this debt, the first thing, indeed, that Congress will have to do under the Administration of General Harrison, (who will no doubt restore to Congress the duty of managing the revenue, usurped by the Executive since the 4th of March, 1829) will be to provide at once for the payment of a public debt (including Treasury notes) of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. The next and yet more important duty which will necessarily devolve upon the next Congress, will be to provide a permanent addition to the revenue, which falls annually short of the wants of the Government, partly from the late derangements in the commerce of the country, but principally by the necessary operation of the compromise tariff, which will have reached its minimum in 1842, but is already low enough for its effects to be sensibly felt upon the revenue from the customs, (or duties upon imports.)

In addition to other deficiencies of the revenue, which it will be necessary for Congress to provide for, if we do not mistake the matter, will be that in the receipts of the Post Office, which have been falling off, until its revenue is not adequate to its expenditure. The present Postmaster General, we believe, received it from his predecessor loaded with a heavy debt, which the diminishing revenue of the office is not likely to enable him to provide for.

We suspect, in fact, that the Post Office Department, as well as the Treasury Department, finds it difficult to meet the daily ordinary demands upon it.

National Intel.

"*An Anti Slavery Congress at Washington*" is proposed by Mr. Thomas Morris, late United States Senator for Ohio, and advocated by the abolition press. Mr. Morris concludes a letter in the Cincinnati Philanthropist with the proposition, as follows:—

Permit me to suggest, that the anti-slavery men in each state choose a delegate to attend at the City of Washington during the next session of Congress, and the like number at each succeeding session, if necessary; that they there form an organized body, holding daily sessions if thought proper; that they collect all possible information on the subject of American slavery, and also on the system as it exists in other parts of the world; that they note with accuracy all proceedings of Congress and public men at Washington on this important question, that they keep a daily journal of their proceedings and publish the same as may be directed—all their acts to be done with open doors, that every person who wishes may hear and understand what they do.

I am with respect, yours, &c.

THOMAS MORRIS.

Mr. Morris was a member of Mr. Van Buren's party, and a supporter of his administration while in the Senate. He may therefore be presumed to understand his character. In the above-named letter he thus contrasts him with Gen. Harrison, in referring to what he is pleased to call "the slave power:"

President Van Buren has given in his adhesion, and promised his fidelity to that power, through motives of *policy*. General Harrison has done the same from *principle*. He is not a northern man with southern feelings, but a southern man with southern prejudices and feelings on this subject.

In other words, the one is honest, and the other is not: but Mr. Van Buren has at last learned by bitter experience the homely lesson, that "*honesty* is the best *policy*." *Newark Advertiser.*

GENERAL HARRISON.

The following, from the Cincinnati Republican, will be read with pleasure.

Nothing would afford us more gratification than to witness a trial of intellectual strength before the people between this "superannuated, decrepid, feeble old granny" and Mr. Van Buren, backed by some ten or a dozen of his chosen captains, on the great questions which now so deeply interest this nation. If they *really* do believe that his intellect or his physical powers as a speaker are in the slightest degree impaired, we are sure they would be led to exclaim, what must this man have been when in the full enjoyment of his manly vigor! We have heard no speaker throughout the whole of this campaign, and we have listened to a great many, who can invariably command the same attention as Gen. Harrison. He is always dignified, chaste and argumentative. He shows a more *tho rough* knowledge of the nature and *spirit* of our institutions than any man to whom we ever listened, and he has one of the most powerful and distinct voices we ever heard; we have been present when he was addressing from forty to fifty thousand, and we could hear him distinctly at the extremity of the crowd. He never deals in vituperation or abuse of his opponents, and we defy any unprejudiced man to listen ten minutes without being convinced that he is a *patriot and an honest man.*

It is almost a work of supererogation to say that he is in excellent spirits as well as in good health. How could he be otherwise than gratified and pleased, when every breeze that blows, every mail that arrives, brings to him additional intelligence of thousands upon thousands flocking to his standard; of state after state falling into line, to march to the rescue of the Union, with him as their leader—after the long apparent neglect of his many services to his country, after the innumerable vile slanders and calumnies that have been heaped upon him by a *pensioned press*, and by hungry office holders. He would be more than a stoic, his heart would be made of stone, if he remained unmoved when he witnesses the generous and enthusiastic manner in which the whole nation, men, women and children, are coming forward to testify to their entire disbelief in any of the slanderous charges of his calumniators.

These office holders, and the "by authority" presses, since they have found that all their efforts at destroying his moral existence are totally unavailing, are striving to create the belief that he is *physically* dead; but we trust, and feel confident in the hope that the same kind Providence who has preserved him thus long to his country, will protect and defend him till he has performed his part in stopping the downward career of this only free government upon the earth; and that he will live to see that even his calumniators have *repented* and *done tardy justice.*

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 23, 1840.

Mr. Moore presented a series of resolutions, proposing to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the following subjects to joint select and other appropriate committees, which were amended, on motion of Mr. Shepard, and adopted, and the House of Commons informed thereof by message: So much as relates to a Bank of the United States and to an increase of our bank capital; to a Penitentiary; Lunatic and Orphan Asylums; to a union of the boards of Internal Improvements and the Literary Fund; the remonstrance of the people of the district of Columbia, and the proceedings of the Legislatures of Kentucky and New York and other states, in relation to the public domain and the New Jersey resolutions; a loan to the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads; the construction of a turnpike from Raleigh to the Mountains; Nag's Head; Common Schools; the location of Judges; the proceedings of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, on the subject of fugitives from justice; arsenals, repair of cannon, and volunteer companies.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a turnpike road from Fayetteville to Asheville.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, a message was sent to the Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of each House, on military affairs.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

On motion of Mr. Pasteur, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the improvement of Neuse river, was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Court within the several districts. Read first time, passed and referred.

On motion of Mr. Whitfield, the committee on military affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the militia laws, so as to compel officers to hold their commissions four years, and to exempt officers, so serving four years, from military duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection.

Mr. McDairmid presented a bill to exempt all persons under twenty-one years of age from performing military duty, also a bill to exempt all white males under the age of 21 years from working on roads and serving as overseers on the same; which were read the first time and passed.

The proposition from the Commons to raise a joint select committee, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was concurred in.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Pasteur presented a bill to incorporate a light artillery company in the town of Newbern; which was read first time, and passed and referred.

The bill to exempt all white males under twenty one from working on public roads, &c., was postponed indefinitely, 25 to 18.

Thursday, Nov. 26

Mr. Wilson presented a bill concerning the collection of debts by the banks in this state; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. Provides that no bank suspending specie payments shall collect any debt due at the time, or contracted during the period of suspension, until it shall resume specie payments.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts within the several districts, was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, in which Mr. Shepard advocated and Mr. Morehead opposed its passage, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Spruill, from the committee raised on the subject, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the votes given for Governor shall be compared in the Commons Hall, on Friday 4th December, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature.

Friday, Nov. 27

Mr. Hargrave presented a resolution, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to allow a compensation to jurors summoned for the purpose of assigning dower to a widow; which was read and adopted.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

The proposition of the Commons to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the cause of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this state, their operations during suspension, &c. was concurred in.

A message of the Governor, transmitting the report of the literary board on the draining of the swamp lands, was received from the Commons with a proposition that it be printed and referred, which was concurred in.

Mr. Clingman, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, was amended, on motion of Mr. Clingman, and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of legislative provisions to prevent betting on elections.

Monday, November 30.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Morehead, a bill concerning fines and costs. By Mr. Ward, a bill to alter the time of holding the county courts of Lincoln. By Mr. Bynum, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company. By Mr. Mitchell, a bill to protect the interest of lessors. By Mr. Spruill, a bill to prevent the issuing of writs of capias ad satisfaciendum in certain cases. By Mr. Gaither, a bill fixing the price hereafter to be paid to the state for vacant land. These bills severally passed their first reading, except the last mentioned, which was rejected.

Mr. Clingman presented a resolution authorising the Governor to employ counsel to defend the titles of the purchasers of the lands in Cherokee county, and employ an agent to collect evidence in behalf of those claiming under the state; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. McDairmid, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws respecting vagrants, so as to substitute some other punishment for hiring and to prohibit the hiring of any white person for any offence whatever.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as relates to the construction of a rail road and turnpike, flanking South Carolina, &c., and to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a survey, &c.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed, 34 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of partition, so as to authorise Courts of Equity to decree monies arising from the sale of lands of infants and feme coverts to be paid over to guardians and husbands, as personal estate, when the same shall not exceed a certain sum.

Tuesday, December 1.

Mr. Moy presented the memorial and documents of James Harper, contesting the seat of James Whitfield, senator of the 17th district: read and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

A bill compelling militia officers to hold their commissions three years, was reported from the joint select committee on military affairs: read the first time and passed.

The committee on the judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws concerning guardians and their securities, so as to release them from liability after the court has ordered the removal of the funds into other hands, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, December 2.

The Senate adjourned at an early hour for the meeting of the Electoral College.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 23.

Mr. Winston presented a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Union, together with a petition from sundry citizens of the counties of Anson and Mecklenburg upon that subject.—Said bill read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee on military affairs, to consist of five from each house.

On motion of Mr. Boyden, the following resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, as the opinion of this house, that in the payment of debts of deceased persons, all claims, except funeral charges and debts due the State and the United States, ought to be regarded as of equal dignity; and, in case of deficiency of assets, to receive a *pro rata* payment.

Resolved further, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to bring in a bill embodying the principles of the foregoing resolution.

On motion of Mr. Paine,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Adams,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes cast for Governor at the late August election.

Mr. Mendenhall introduced a bill giving longer time to register grants of land in this state, deeds of mesne conveyance, powers of attorney, &c.—These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Neal presented a petition from sundry persons of the counties of Burke and Rutherford, together with a bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of McDowell. Said bill was read the first time and passed.

Tuesday, November 24.

On motion of Mr. Baker,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by Law, the manner in which persons convicted of an infamous crime shall be restored to the rights of citizenship.

On motion of Mr. Reid, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the location of the Judges, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, said committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, upon whom notice may be served by one imprisoned for a fine and desirous of availing himself of the insolvent laws.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Cleveland was read the first time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to vote immediately for a Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. The votes were as follows, viz:

For Willie P. Mangum	99
For Bedford Brown	65

The two Houses then proceeded to vote for a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Robert Strange. The vote stood as follows, viz:

For William A. Graham	98
For Robert Strange	64

On motion of Mr. Hill, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of Common Schools was referred to the committee on education; so much thereof as relates to the subject of a Penitentiary, to the joint select committee already raised on the Lunatic and Orphan Asylum; so much thereof as relates to the subject of internal improvement to the committee on that subject.

Wednesday, November 25

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws concerning the processioning of lands in this state, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Boyden, the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to the sale and transfer of real estate by femes convert residing beyond the limits of this state, as to dispense with the testimonials of the governor of the state where the feme convert resides.

Thursday, Nov. 26.

After the reading of the minutes,

Mr. Graham, (speaker,) rose and stated to the House, that having been honoured by them, by being elected as Senator of the United States, it became his duty to resign his office as speaker of this House, and also his seat as a member of the House of Commons.

In doing so, he should not detain them long—but he could not refrain from expressing his thanks as well for the many favours received from their hands, as for the distinguished manner in which they had been conferred.

He was well aware that, owing to his want of age and experience, he was incompetent to the discharge of the great and important duties devolving on him; yet he felt conscious that among the many from whom a better selection might have been made, there was not one, in whom beat a heart more devoted to the great and important concerns in which the good of our common country is involved.

In taking leave of the present body, many of whom had been his associates in boyhood, in the pleasing pursuit of literature, and more,—in manhood—engaged in the great concerns of our country—all of whom had manifested towards him such marks of kindness, he could not but feel an indescribable sensation too strong for utterance.

But although we separate for a season, we are still engaged in the same common cause. Hoping that our labours may be successful for the good of our country, I take my leave.

The house then proceeded to vote for a Speaker; whereupon, R. B. Gilliam of Granville, was elected, having received 77 votes.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to raise a joint select committee, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the joint select committee on that subject, made a report recommending the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the two houses of the General Assembly shall assemble in the hall of the House of Commons, on Friday, the 4th day of December, 1840, at 12 o'clock: that one person be appointed teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Commons, to make a list of the votes for Governor of the state of North Carolina as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall announce to the two houses, assembled as aforesaid, the state of the vote, and the person elected, if it shall appear that a choice has been made agreeably to the constitution of the state, which communication shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the person elected, and, together with the list of the votes, shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses.

Adopted.

Mr. Carson, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell, reported the same without amendment. Read the first time and passed.

The bill to prevent litigation was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Jones, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorizing the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering an election for members of Congress, whenever there shall be a called session of Congress, between the 4th of March and the second Thursday in August, in the years when the terms of the said members shall expire.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell introduced a bill to secure to the free white men of the state the right of voting for representatives in the Senate of the General Assembly. Read first time and passed.

Friday Nov. 27.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, a message was sent to the Senate, communicating the report of the joint select committee on the subject of counting and comparing the votes cast for Governor at the late August election, and asking their concurrence.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham and Wake, praying to erect a new county out of portions of the same, reported unfavorably on the same. Report concurred in.

A message was received from his excellency the Governor, laying before this house the report of the Literary Fund of the state of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, said message was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed with all the accompanying documents, and that it be referred to a joint select committee of five, on the part of each house—and that the joint select committee of two on the part of each house, heretofore raised on the subject of the states' title to the swamp lands, form a part of said committee.

On motion of Mr. Briggs, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that some record be made of the appointment and qualification of Deputy Sheriffs.

On motion of Mr. Young, so much of the Governor's message as relates to voluntary uniform companies be referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of each house, to inquire into the causes of suspension of the banks of this state, their operation during such suspension, and when they intend to resume specie payments; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to repeal an act concerning the processioning of lands. Read the first time and passed.

Saturday, Nov. 28

The committee on the judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts.

On motion,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary inquire if any, and what further Legislation is necessary to supply the records of courts, and other valuable public papers destroyed by fire or other accidents.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the same solemnities in the execution of written wills of personalty, as are required in the execution of wills of realty;—and if the committee be of opinion that any alteration of the existing laws upon the subject is necessary, to report a bill in conformity with that opinion.

The bill giving longer time to register grants of lands in this state, deeds of mesne conveyance, powers of attorney, &c. was read the 3d time, amended, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, November 30.

Received from Governor Dudley, by his private secretary, Mr. C. C. Battle, a communication, laying before the Legislature the returns of the votes given in this state for President and Vice President, announcing that the Whig electors have been chosen.

The proposition to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the causes of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, &c., having been concurred in by the Senate, and Messrs. Gaither, Hawkins, Dockery, Pasteur, and Albright appointed to form their branch of said committee, it was ordered that Messrs. Hoke, Moore, P. Caldwell, Levi Walker, and Wadsworth, form said committee on behalf of the Commons.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the clerk was directed to procure one large map of the United States and two of this state, for the use of this house.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Boyden, a bill concerning last wills and testaments: (provides that no will shall be valid unless executed with the proper solemnities.) By Mr. Neal, a bill regulating the number of jurors in the Superior Courts of Burke. By Mr. Barnes, a bill authorising the several county courts within this state to provide for the compensation of the wardens of the poor. Mr. Hoke, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to emancipate Emeline Patterson. These bills severally passed a first reading

Mr. Gilliam introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency and justice of paying the talismen the per diem allowance of empanneled jury; which was negatived.

Received from Gov. Dudley, by Mr. Battle, his private secretary, the report of the Board of Internal Improvements; which was referred to the committee on that subject.

Tuesday, December 1.

Mr. Mendenhall made an attempt to get the vote re considered, by which the bill concerning elections, was laid on the table. His object was, he said, to propose an amendment, making the election in each county to take place on the last Thursday in July. The motion to reconsider, however, was laid on the table.

The bill to locate the Judges, was made the order of the day for Friday next.

Wednesday, December 2.

The House adjourned at an early hour of the meeting of the Electoral College.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 10.

The Victory Completed.

On Thursday last a special election was held in this county to supply the vacancies in the Legislature occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Mangum of the Senate, and of Mr. Graham of the House of Commons. The election resulted in the choice of Hugh Waddell, esq. for the Senate, and Col. James Graham for the Commons, by very handsome majorities, as will be seen by the following official returns:

	WADDELL.	BRACKEN.	GRAHAM.	STOCKARD.
Hillsborough,	159	57	303	124
Morrow's,	64	34	124	91
John R. Holt's,	33	11	82	23
Cumming's,	21	6	45	13
Fogleman's,	13	10	26	17
Michael Holt's,	30	8	63	18
Wm. Holt's,	34	25	56	44
Geeringer's,	16	54	26	97
Faucett's,	26	55	59	101
Lee's,	36	35	56	60
Mason Hall,	33	32	46	66
Nichols',	12	39	12	56
Turner's Mill,	28	8	62	13
Horner's,	71	3	144	9
Wilkerson's,	21	51	48	108
Herndon's,	9	19	19	36
Trice's,	16	20	26	41
Chapel Hill,	55	22	147	45
	677	489	1344	962
	489		962	
Majorities,	188		382	

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

This body assembled in the Senate chamber at Raleigh on Wednesday of last week, Gen. Jas. Welborn, of Wilkes, was chosen president, and Edmund B. Freeman, esq. appointed secretary. Two of the electors were absent—Charles McDowel of Burke, and David F. Caldwell, of Rowan. Edmund Jones, of Wilkes, and Samuel R. Holt, of Davidson, were chosen by ballot to fill their places.

The fifteen votes were cast for William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, as President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice President.

The editor of this paper was unanimously elected Messenger.

The electoral vote of South Carolina has been cast for Martin Van Buren as President, and Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, as Vice President.

The electoral college of Virginia cast the vote of that state for Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

John C. Calhoun has been re elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, by an unanimous vote of the Legislature of South Carolina.

The Elizabeth City Phœnix was discontinued some two or three months since, and has been succeeded by "The Intelligencer and Nag's Head Advocate." From the appearance of the first numbers, we had formed a favorable opinion of the labors of the new editors, and therefore the more regret the appearance of an editorial article in the last number, which exhibits a degree of ignorance and arrogance and bad taste, deserving a more severe rebuke than we well know how to express. The article is brought out in consequence of the appointment of Messrs. Mangum and Graham to the United States Senate, and is evidently the effusion of spleen and disappointment because some favorite individual has not been preferred. It exhibits, too, a degree of hauteur which our eastern brethren are accused of being sometimes guilty, which can recognise no talent above a "common lawyer" in any individual who is born out of sight of their favorite swamps and sand hills—a spirit not unlike that which distinguishes the people of China, and causes them to look upon the other nations of the earth as half civilized barbarians; and is well illustrated in the contempt with which the people of that "celestial empire" profess to look upon the warlike preparations of England now in progress against them.

"This Graham, who is he?" asks the sagacious editors of the Nag's Head Advocate, as if just wakened out of a sleep more profound than that which overcame the renowned Van Winkle. "What has he done so meritorious and great as to claim so signal and honorable a reward? On what occasion did he distinguish and prove himself capable to reflect the intellect, the sentient faculties of the educated of the state of North Carolina?" Then rubbing their eyes, they begin to have some indistinct recollection that William A. Graham occupied the Speaker's chair in the last session of the Legislature; but what gained him that honor seems greatly to puzzle them. Musing, they fancy something of his "winning and gracious address," his "*bowings and inclinations of the head*," his "easiness of manners and general complaisant deportment;" but beyond this all is a blank before them. *Their* ears have not heard "Fame's loud trump sounding his name," therefore they suppose his reputation must be circumscribed within the narrow limits of "Orange, Chatham and Wake;" and so heavy are their eyes, that among the distinguished sons of North Carolina, they can discern him only as a "*speck*," requiring the assistance of a magnifying glass "to discover the image of a man!" And amid all this they have the folly to suppose that a large portion of their fellow-citizens are as ignorant as themselves; and even venture to speak of Mr. Graham as "nothing" so utterly "insignificant" as to reflect disgrace upon the Legislature for having made him a Senator!

Well, we have seen ignorance and arrogance and folly before, but we can recollect no instance in which these qualities are shown in bolder relief than in the article now presented to us by the editors of the Nag's Head Advocate—an article which we are sure they will be ashamed of when they have better studied the legislative history of North Carolina for the last few years, and become better acquainted with the individual whom they have so unworthily spoken of.

These editors have also spoken of Mr. Mangum, and though they acknowledge him as taking among the first intellects of the age they show themselves as perfectly ignorant of his character as they are of the qualifications and virtues of Mr. Graham. We can assure them that Mr. Mangum has exhibited no inconsistency between his professions at Washington and his speeches at Hillsborough; and females have exhibited better evidence of "lucrative office," or "high and glorious appointments," had no charms sufficient to induce him to swerve from duty, or to neglect the true interests of his constituents.

We've not taken up our pen to eulogise either Mr. Mangum or Mr. Graham; their fame stands upon a surer foundation than newspaper paragraphs. And we are sure we speak but the general sentiment when we say, that it will not be amongst the least meritorious acts of the present Legislature that they have so nobly filled these offices. The editors the Advocate may dismiss all their fears. Our Senators will truly and honorably represent the state; and even the Nag's Head interest will be duly considered, notwithstanding William B. Shepparnas not received the appointment of Senator.

OUR SENATORS.—On Tuesday last the General Assembly went into an election for Senators to the Congress of the United States for North Carolina, which resulted in the choice of Willie P. Mangum and William A. Graham, both of Orange county. Mr. Mangum was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Brown, and for six years from the 4th of March, 1841; Mr. Graham, to fill the remainder of Mr. Strange's term, terminating on the 4th of March, 1843.

The state of the votes: Mangum 99, Graham 98. Bedford Brown 65, Robert Strange 64. The Van Buren members, most of them, threw away their votes upon the late Senators.

Speculation and anxiety about who should be our Senators is now at an end. Though both the gentlemen chosen are residents of the same county, the choice is more likely to give general satisfaction than any other. Many "good men and true," from various sections of the state, were spoken of as proper representatives of our state sovereignty; and others there are who would have proved as zealous and as faithful as those upon whom the honor has fallen. But all could not serve. A meeting of the whig members we understand was held, to test the relative strength of claimants. The result was, that the names of the two elected were alone before the legislature.

It seems to have been conceded, almost as a matter of course, that Mr. Mangum would be one of the chosen. The indignant spirit aroused on his being instructed out of the Senate, could be allayed by nothing short of his *instruction in* again. Some of his old political notions, and some of his votes in the Senate did not exactly square with the genuine whig principle, but we understand that he satisfied members of his entire devotion to the great principles and prominent measures contended for the past ten years. Judge Mangum certainly threw his eminent talents into the whig scale, against the "spoilers," with a heartiness and effect that entitle him to the grateful honors of his fellow citizens. Mr. Mangum is a powerful and brilliant man, and will reflect a splendor from the Senate of the United States upon the Old North.

It was a remark of lord Bacon, we think, that men are apt to be envious of those near their own age and condition, who may be raised to exalted station. This may be a reason why a shade of dissatisfaction, to some, accompanied the announcement of Mr. Graham's election, over many *graver*, not *sounder*, heads. He is probably the youngest member of the Senate. But the idea will at once strike every one at all acquainted with Mr. Graham, that another member of the Senate cannot be found combining more of usefulness—more of the decision of business habits with highly accomplished talent. And he will carry into that august body more weight than any man of his age in the state. Besides, he is a whig—mild, firm, consistent, liberal—but every inch a whig. Under all the circumstances, a more satisfactory appointment could hardly have been made from the host of North Carolina patriots.

Greensborough Patriot.

It gives us great pleasure to learn from Raleigh, that there is a decided feeling in favor of the Governor's recommendation of a State Turnpike Road between Raleigh and the Mountains; and that there is every probability, nay, almost a certainty, that it will be adopted. The route generally indicated is by Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury, &c.

The public mind having, apparently, settled down upon the conviction, that a mere *produce* rail road cannot be profitable in this part of the country, (if indeed in any,) and there being evidently no route upon which a great deal of travel can be calculated on, except the Wilmington road, it is undoubtedly wise policy to adopt the next best and less expensive improvement of Turnpikes—an improvement suited to the condition and feelings of the people, who generally prefer to carry their produce to market on their own wagons, and with their own teams; the great obstacle to which, in this state, has always been, the wretched condition of the roads, over which a team cannot draw more than one half or one third as much as upon the Turnpikes of Pennsylvania. Such roads would not only enable the farmer to carry a greater weight to market, in a much shorter time, but would effect that great desideratum, the bringing to market of such articles of produce as now rot, or are wasted, on his farm.

It is not less gratifying to learn also, that some of the members of the Legislature are inclined to unite with this desirable work, another, to wit: a Turnpike from Fayetteville, to connect with that from Raleigh at the flourishing village of Greensborough. We believe that this too would promote the best interests of the state, and especially of the West. But we are quite content to leave the matter where it belongs, with the Legislature, hoping only, that they will do what can be done to promote the honor and prosperity of the "good old North State." This done, they shall have our hearty thanks, whether their labors tend to the immediate benefit of Wilmington, Raleigh, Newbern, the Albemarle region, the West, or Fayetteville.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Seminole War.—A late Globe publishes an official letter from Gen. Amistead, giving an account of the last talk with the Seminoles, which ended as every body seemed to expect, in furnishing another evidence that the Indians are not to be caught with chaff, any more than they have been conquered with arms. It appears that great preparations were made for this talk; the General had procured 14 of the emigrated Seminoles from beyond the Mississippi, who, in the language of a writer on the spot, "were prepared to tell their Florida brethren, that milk and honey flow in every river, creek and bayou in Arkansas, and that deer and turkeys, ready cooked, follow in their trails, crying "*eat me, eat me.*" The Florda Seminoles came to the Talk; to the number of about 40, met their emigrant brethren with manifest joy, made large promises of peace, and expressed in earnest desire to emigrate, were well fed for more than a week, and then, suddenly, on the night of the 14th, decamped. The only wonder is, not that they have proved treacherous, but that they did not persuade the Arkansas delegation to take to the everglades along with themselves. Gen. Armistead says, they will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again. He immediately dispatched troops in pursuit.

O. S. A detachment under command of Lieut. Mews, report that on the 15th they killed two Indians, and wounded a third.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, November 30.

The Recorder of the City is of course much chagrined by the presentment of the Grand Jury. First, the grand jury found no bills against any of the persons whom he tried to convict; next, the grand jury presented his conduct in seizing private papers as a violation of the rights of the citizen, and as illegal. The Recorder finds himself presented to the public in the attitude of a magistrate committing illegal and tyrannical acts to involve respectable citizens in alleged frauds, which frauds the grand jury, after an examination of the evidence, do not find to exist, or even suspicion enough of them to justify an indictment.

I call the attention of your readers now to this brief recapitulation of facts. Prior to a Presidential election, the leading officers of the Federal Government are found confederating and combining, through the power of a corrupt and a *criminal* Criminal Court, with abandoned partisans and tools, to implicate several among the most respectable citizens of New York in alleged election frauds, alleged to have been committed in 1838, which allegations have been spread all over the Union in immense numbers, and trumpeted in the official organ of the Government as something "horrible," and even worse; but when a grand jury of the country examine all this testimony, they not only find no frauds, but not even suspicion of them enough to justify an indictment! I commend to the Globe attention to these facts. They have overwhelmed in confusion even the better class of executive public servants, such as the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Butler, and they may bother even the Globe, though with the people there of course the grand jury were "pipelayers," "bought by British gold," "guilty of the frauds themselves," &c. &c. with the like interesting abuse. The Evening Post leads the way by saying it was a packed jury!

From the Pacific we have later dates. The U. S. Ship Constitution and the Schr. Shark both sailed from Guayaquil in October for Callao; the former to touch at Payta; all well. The small-pox had been on board at Guayaquil, but only two seamen had died. The St. Louis sailed from Mazatlan for Valparaiso and Callao July 3d.

Gen. Gomarra had been re-elected President of Peru.

Betting on Elections—is clearly an offence both against free government and morals, and it has been committed to a frightful extent during the late canvass. It is indeed the worst species of gambling, for besides the moral wrong common to all sorts, it destroys the freedom of opinion of the voter. No man who has bet more on an election than he can lose without inconvenience, is a free agent in bestowing his vote, if it can in any wise control the event. The interest and the patriotism of such a person are in direct conflict.

We think the evil calls for legislative interference. How the legislature can act to prevent it, we leave to those in whose hands the power is lodged. If nothing better can be done, it many at least be made an indictable offence. *Raleigh Standard.*

It is a remarkable fact, that more than half of the southern states, including the largest slave holding states, have voted for Gen. Harrison—and that that portion of Virginia most interested in slavery also gave Harrison a large majority—notwithstanding the unceasing efforts made by the Loco Focos to brand him, either in sentiment or association, as an Abolitionist. Should not this fact teach those who seek to make political capital out of that theme, of the fruitlessness as well as the folly of bringing it into the discussion of federal politics? It never can avail against a man who is not an Abolitionist, or identified with the Abolitionists, because, although Falsehood is a mighty agent, "Truth is omnipotent and will prevail;" and no man who is directly or indirectly connected with the Fanatics can ever hope to find a standard bearer in the south. It may be added, that the verdict of the southern people shows in what estimation they hold the assertions of General Harrison's calumniators.

Lynch. Vir.

Resolutions condemnatory of the Sub-Treasury plan of Finance have been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, and will probably pass. Why should not our Legislature act in relation thereto? Evidently, the greater body of the people of the state, as well as of the United States, are strongly opposed to the system.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The remains of General Mercer, who fell at the battle of Princeton in 1777, and who was buried in Christ Church yard, Philadelphia, are about to be removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery, and a monument erected over them.

The Governors of New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Michigan have appointed days of general Thanksgiving throughout their respective states. Will the Governor of North Carolina follow the example, and let us show at least a decent respect for the religion of our country? The custom is an ancient and commendable one. Not that we would intimate the right, on the part of the Governor of this, or any other state, to *require* this course; but, merely to appoint a particular day, on which all disposed might act in concert.

Highland Mess.

Union of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches, in the United States.—The acting Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Kentucky diocese has written a letter of some considerable length to the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, in which he suggests the propriety of a union of the tow churchs, and treats largely of the many advantages that would result from such a measure. The suggestions have been very kindly received by the papers under the control of the Methodist church. What the final result may be, we do not pretend to say. Ib.

Large Steam Ship.—There is now finished, and about to be launched at the city of New York, a steam ship, built for, and owned by, the Emperor of Russia. She is of huge dimensions—measuring 220 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 24 in depth, and is capable of carrying fifteen hundred tons burden! She is said to be superior to any steam ship that has ever been made—will mount 18 large guns, thirty-two, fifty-four and ninety-six pounders, and be able to discharge more than four hundred pounds of shot at every broadside!

Removals.—We hope, among the removals from office, which the *ins* seem to apprehend, and the *outs* to claim, one man in particular will be spared. He is a postmaster in Maine, near the Aroostook line, who, when Col. Barry took command of the Post Office Department, and was sweeping all before him in the shape of reform, addressed him a letter which ran in the following vein:

"MY DEAR COLONEL: The sound of your broom which is now sweeping the Augean stables is echoing among these distant hills; village and forest are alike filled with dismay; the birds forsake the woods, the trembling infant flies to its mother's arms, and even strong men find their joints give way—they shake like Belshazzar at the visionary hand that wrote his death-doom. I tremble for my office—I have eleven small children, and nine of them are girls—it yields me now three dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents a year—this enables me to buy them sugar-plums, jews-harps, piccaninies, besides a 'thanksgiving' goose. I cast myself on your clemency.

Ever faithfully, yours."

The cause assigned.—Mr. Calhoun, in a letter to the citizens of Charleston, says, that the success of the whigs must be sought "in a departure from Republican principles by the Government." Not less true, than complimentary to the new "allies!" We commend this simple solution of what seems to be an inexplicable mystery, to the consideration of the Globe, when it next takes up pen to speculate upon the unaccountable popular majorities against Mr. V. B. "A departure from Republican principles by the Government" solves the whole dificulty, and ought to put the Globe faction under increased obligations to the distinguished gentleman who has furnished it. The Globe, with all its followers, might have groped its way in the dark forever, but for this broad blaze of light thrown off at one dash of a pen, by the great Luminary of the South.—*Richmond Whig.*

Sub Treasurer run off.—The Mobile Journal says—The late Postmaster of New Orleans has, according to the reports of the papers of that city, started to Texas, both a defaulter to government and an absconding debtor to individuals. He has carried off considerable property with him, and his creditors have started in pursuit, with hopes of overtaking him. His name is Mc Queen.

One of the banners of Cincinnati, bore the inscription; "*Tip* down Executive misrule, and *Ty* up the bleeding wounds of our country."

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 3d instant, by the Rev. Thomas Lynch, Mr. JAMES M'CULLOCH to Miss ARRAANNA ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Joseph Faucett.

In this county, on Wednesday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Charles L. Cooly, Mr. DANIEL CLOUD to Miss SUSAN BAKER.

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Thursday,	7 11	4 49	
11 Friday,	7 12	4 48	
12 Saturday,	7 12	4 48	
13 Sunday,	7 12	4 48	First 2 2 2 morn
14 Monday,	7 12	4 48	Full 8 11 1 after.
15 Tuesday	7 13	4 47	Last 15 3 48 after.
16 Wednesday	7 13	4 47	New 23 4 8 after.
			First 31 5 34 after.

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

BLANKS for sale at this office.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JNO. A. BINGHAM.

English Department conducted by A. C. LINDSEY.

December 10. 51—3w

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will insert once a week for four weeks.

FEMALE SCHOOL
In Hillsborough.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday 13th of January.

Terms:

For English studies,	$17 50
" Latin,	10 00
" French,	15 00
" Drawing and Painting,	10 00
" Music	25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith a young lady, whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for $10 per month, including every thing.

December 9. 51—

Raleigh Register, and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, insert once a week for four weeks.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired before the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 28th inst. the Negroes belonging to Ann L. Davis, for one year, consisting of Men, Women and Children. Terms made known on the day of hire.

WM. CAIN, *Ex'r., &c.*

December 3. 50—

Stray.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in about the month of June of 1839, a stray STEER, apparently about two years old, marked with a bolt on the left ear, and a crop and a half crop on the under side of the right ear. The owner can get said Steer on application to the subscriber, by paying a reasonable sum for the keeping and the cost of this advertisement.

THOMAS LATTA.

December 9. 51—

Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale or Rent, on Saturday the 28th of December, the House and Lot in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Wm. M'Cauley, deceased. The Lot is in a respectable and retired part of the village, and eligibly situated either for a private residence or boarding house. Terms will be made known on that day.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

December 3. 50—

Leasburg Academy.

THE exercises of this school will close, as usual, on the 15th of December, to be resumed on the 15th of January next.

In addition to the usual studies of the Grammar school in the English and classical departments, opportunities of regular instruction in Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and the French Language, are afforded, when desired. Declamation and Composition are made important items in the exercises of the school.

A regular boarding house on an extensive plan, and under strict rules of order, with comfortable apartments for students and remote from the occasional bustle of the village, has been recently prepared on a lot adjoining the subscriber, and is subject as far as necessary to his supervision. Board may also be procured in several respectable families in the village and in the neighborhood at reduced prices.

Leasburg is a small village, of only ten or twelve families, scattered over a space of nearly a half a mile in extent and generally affording the advantage of retirement and quietude. It is situated on the regular stage route from Henderson to Danville, and comprises as many advantages in point of health, order and morality, as any village with which the subscriber is acquainted.

Concerning the subscriber's qualification, reference may be had to any of the traveling or stationed ministers of the North Carolina Conference, to the Faculty, and many of the graduates and students of Randolph Macon and Chapel Hill.

RATES OF TUITION IN ADVANCE.

For Elementary English branches, $10 per session.

For Ancient Languages, Mathematics, &c., $15.

Board, $40 per session of five months, one half in advance.

LORENZO LEA.

December 2. 50-4w

Please Notice This.

THE friend to whom I loaned my OVER COAT will do me a favor by returning it immediately. As it cannot serve us both, I would submit, with due deference, whether I have not the best right to its use during the winter, which is now setting in.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

December 3. 50—

A Negro for Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 26th day of December next, before the court house door in Hillsborough, a likely Negro Girl about 16 years of age, belonging to the estate of Margaret Murdock, deceased. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES A. CRAIG, } *Admrs.*
JOSEPH HOLT, }

Nov. 25th. 49—

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, having established a Coach Shop, two and a half miles north of Hillsborough, and near Mare Hill, is prepared to make or repair

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, SULKIES, CARRYALLS,

and every kind of vehicle from a Carriage down to a Wheelbarrow. Persons wishing to have family Carriages varnished or redressed, would do well to give him a trial. He has two good hands employed, who will devote their whole attention to the shop.

GENERAL BAKER.

November 19. 48—

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

St. Matthew.—This Apostle and Evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at a city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark.—This Evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke.—This Evangelist was hanged upon an Olive Tree in Greece.

St. John.—This Apostle and Evangelist was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. Petere—This Apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, by his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same posture and manner as his blessed master.

St. James the great.—This Apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the less.—This Apostle was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip.—This Apostle was hanged up against a pillar at Hecrapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew.—This Apostle was flyed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew.—This Apostle was bound to a cross, where he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas.—This Apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude.—This Apostle was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simeon—Zealot.—This Apostle was crucified in Persia.

St. Mathias.—This Apostle was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas.—This Apostle of the gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salonia.

St. Paul.—This Apostle was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.

Frederick Visitor.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Electors of President and Vice President assemble together at the seats of Governments in their respective States, on the *first Wednesday of December*, and vote for President and Vice President. They make three lists of the votes. One of these is sent by a special messenger, appointed by the Electoral College, to Washington, and is to be delivered to the President of the Senate, on or before the *first Wednesday of January*; another is required to be forthwith forwarded to the President of the Senate by mail; the third is to be forthwith delivered to the District Judge of the United States in the District. And if a list of votes shall not have been received at the seat of Government on the first Wednesday of January, the Secretary of State is required to despatch a special messenger to the District Judge for the list left with him.

On the *second Wednesday of February*, Congress is required to be in session, and the certificates of the votes, which have been received, are to be opened by the President of the Senate, in presence of the House of Representatives, and counted, and the persons elected ascertained and declared. The Presidential term commences on the *fourth of March*.

In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the Vice President executes the duties of President until an election. If there be no President or Vice President, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate executes the duties; and if there be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives does the duty. In case the offices of President and Vice President are both vacant, the Secretary of State is to notify the Executives of the States, and to give public notice of an election of Electors, to be held at the time and in the manner of the regular election, if there be two months after notice before that time, if not, the next succeeding year.

Cin. Daily Adv.

A waggish schoolboy had his wits turned topsy-turvy by the political din of day and night parades. Being called upon in a Latin school one morning to say his lesson, the word *loco* was given him to parse. "It used to be a noun," said he, "but latterly has been used as a *conjunction*, coupling it with *foco* understood." "What's the English of *loco*?" said the master. "*To a place*," said the boy. "To what place?" was the next inquiry. "I suppose it means, just now, the *head of Salt River, sir*," said he. "Sit down, sirrah," said the master, "politics have turned your head."

Boston Mer. Jour.

Anecdote.—The celebrated English Surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, was one day waited upon by a gentleman afflicted with a tumor on his face, which he was anxious to have removed. The skilful practitioner proceeded immediately to operate, and with the most complete success. The patient, happy and relieved, withdrew without offering the operator the least testimony of gratitude. In the evening, the patient returned, and put into the hands of the Surgeon, bank notes to the amount of twelve thousand pounds sterling. The amount startled Sir Astley, who was on the point of refusing it, when his patient said, I made an oath that I would bring you this evening, the amount of gain I might make on 'change; I have made twelve thousand pounds—here they are! But, suppose you had lost? Then I should have paid you your fee, two guineas.

A faithful friend is a strong defence.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Journal of the American Silk Society,
AND RURAL ECONOMIST.
Edited by Gideon B. Smith.

THIS journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of Silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first year's publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound, and its lowest value is four dollars and fifty cents; also, that one acre of ground planted in morus multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted, forty eight pounds of silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of one hundred and eight dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from fifty to a hundred pounds of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expenses of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from $325 to $450. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and an important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" was established: it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk, and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either on a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriot and philanthropist's work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains thirty-two octavo pages printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

☞ New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Two Dollars for the two years, to be paid in current money, free of postage.

December 2. 50—

Junto Academy.

THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th January, 1841.

This institution is divided into two departments, English and classical. In each department the course of instruction is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic at five dollars per session of five months; and in the second class, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department, is taught a full and complete academical course of Latin and Greek literature; the tuition fee is twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our Universities. No day scholars will be taken in either department; each student residing in the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue, of persons entrusted to our care.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board, and good out rooms, for seven dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending. Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR, *Principal.*

Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, copy the above six weeks, every other week, and send account to the subscriber, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

November 14 49—

BETHESDA
Female School.

I SHALL again open my School on the 2d Monday in January next, under the instruction of Miss O. L. HART and Miss BEADLEY, both of a high order of talents.

PRICES FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

In Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,	8 00
Natural and Moral Philosophy, History, Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Astronomy and Composition,	12 00

EXTRA.

Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, and Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	20 00
French, Latin, and Greek Languages,	10 00
Board, including all expenses, will be,	32 00

The School will be furnished with a new Piano Forte.

I am greatly enlarging my buildings, and will be able to board a larger number of girls, with more room and comfort. My house is open at all times for boarders, without previous engagements.

This School will give a thorough and complete education to young ladies, in all the literary and ornamental branches of female learning.

This place is in the country, very retired and remarkably healthy.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, N. C., Nov. 13. 48—3w

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French, German, and English, } MERINOES.

Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of O. F. Long & Co. are requested to call at the Store of J. Webb, Jr. & Co. and settle by cash or note, by the first of January; after that time all accounts remaining open will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

O. F. LONG & Co.

October 14. 45—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor, vs. *Elisha Taylor.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47 6w

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, for the act of incorporation for Fairfield Academy in Orange county.

November 18 48—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS. By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8 16—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. *Zachariah Trice and others.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next session of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Robert Jones and Robert D. Bumpass, vs. *Henderson Bumpass.*
Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of five weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise Judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the case heard ex parte. Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47 5w

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double milled Drab Cloth, for Over Coats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED. That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

August 28. 36—3m

NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

☞ BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, mends every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. He is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the rests of a fair trial

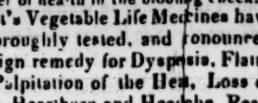
Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking both. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the cause thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agt.*

May 20. 2—



Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation, on Little River, last summer, three Yearlings and one black Heifer, with white tail, and marked with a crop in the left ear and slit in the right ear. Any information of said cattle will be thankfully received.

JOSIAH TURNER.

Nov. 24th. 45

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 32—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is
195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Siedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18. 48—12m

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6t

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. *William L. Durham's heirs at law.*

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50. 41—6w

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 50—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent. higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year